THE INDIAN WAR.

The Commander and the Expedition Against the Sioux.

THE THEORY OF OPERATION.

What Was Accomplished by the Early Spring Expedition.

A FRONTIER EDITOR ON THE SITUATION

Scathing Denunciation of the Management of Indian Affairs.

OMAHA, May 15, 1876. The relations of the government with the Stoux indian nation have evidently reached at last the crisis which military men on the frontiers of Nebraska, Dakota and Wyoming have predicted so long. It was an anticipation of this that Brigadier General George A. Crook was, in 1875, transferred from Arizona, where he had rendered brilliant service to the command of he had rendered brilliant service to the command of the Bepartment of the Platte, which includes in its boundaries the principal agencies of the only savage tribes whose power is a cause of apprehension to the whitea. His ability in warfare with the Indians has been so well demonstrated in the country of the Ajaches, Comanches and Kiewas that it needs no sulogy. In the War Office it is held in high esteem and has caused the giving to him of the task of reduc-tors to submission the wild bands of the Sieux. No to submission the wild bands of the Sioux. No adier in the army could have inspired the people of department with more of confidence in the efficacy is protecting power. His intention of fully exerting it is determined. The measures to that end are to be offensive as well as defensive until the enemy of the miner and settler shall have recognized the futility of further attempts at aggression and independence. Ac-

has been projected which is to rendezvous at Fort Fet-terman, in Wyoming Territory, and is to move thence into the region which is the summer resort of Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull the Elder and Little Big Man, and whence they make their incursions upon the white settlements. It is a beautiful country, traversed by Big Horn, Yellowstone and Powder rivers, and the Big Horn, Yellowstone and Powder rivers, and abounds in game and pasture. A portion of it is the patrimony and stronghold of the Crows (the Absarotee), where, however, they are perpetually harassed, and often beaten and massacred by the Sloux, their ancient and inveterate fees. It is probable that in the coming expedition the services of Crow scouts will be employed and the old-time feud stillized. Some Pawnees also are expected to volunteer to fight on the side of the troops. They owe the ruin of their tribe to the Sloux, who now occupy their ancient domain.

to number about 8,000 warriors. Constant reinforce-ments will be available for them from among the young men who lounge about the agencies on the White River during the winter, and who amuse themselves

by committing murder and rapine during the summer.

The whole body of troops which will be directed against them will number 3,000 men, principally cavalry. General Crook will be in active command, accompanied by his aides, Captain A. H. Nicholson and Lieutenant Bourke. The march will begin about June 1.

ing much inferior to anticipation. From one of the ablest field officers of the West I have received or description of the battle in which it ated, lought with Gray Horse's band near the r River. But for the remissness of two suburdificers it would undoubtedly have proven a great for the troops. Those of them who were in tion did their duty admirably. Captain Eagan, a gal-nt commander, drove the Indians into a deep canyon capty walled by bluffs, while Captain Noyes, executon the eage of the cabyon and poer a plunging to upon the easy huddled in the narrow space low. But this been done there is no doubt that ey would have been annihilated. It is said that plain Moore did not move to his position and pertued the Indians to escape. They afterward recapted their ponies, Captain Noyes having ansaddled thorses before the firing had ceased, immediately or sweeping the herd off across the river. For this aduct he has recounty here, vised here.

RIGHER MAY STERIBLISH AND MANY SCAIPS TO their blood-incrusited trophics.

AN EDITOR'S SENTIMENTS.

The prevailing feeling among the population west of the Missentit River toward the red men is that of the highway man toward his victims, without the dash of generosity and manifess to be found even in the nature of a Dick Turpin, it is worse than that which the English and Dutch who settled on the Atlantic shore showed toward the Pequods and Manhattans. It is like that of the Spaniarias when they despoiled Mexico and Peru, as alamneless and unjustifiable as estimaness and hatred toward the rase which in the origin of overy struggle has been the victim of the wrong. In their thinking the Indian enumbers the soil; therefore, put him under it or drive him for. If, as some benighted ancients believed, the earth were Bat and there were an occidental limit where dark nothing assy sawned, they would entertain no scruptes of conscience in driving him into the pit of sanitalitation. A certain necking, nevert himblity, born of their outer kindred with rivilization, a word which, in its wideat accepted sense, does not seem to comprehend the exone of human kindness at all, reduces them to the naturing of their attroctics by spanians of the property statevation and a housand other infamics are continually inflienced on the reason energies to the doath the atrongest military expetition these could be sent against them.

housand other infamies are continually inflieted on the red new, and I would like to see them whip to the death the atrongest military expedition, that could be sent against them.

The leading whiter of this military department spoke that to-cay in the beginning of a conversation on the militer of the Indian question. Through his journal he has often beirionded, in argument, the cause of the Sioux and shown thereby both moral and physical bravery. Such sentiments are the moral and physical bravery. Such sentiments are the moral and physical bravery. Such sentiments are the moral and physical parents. The same spirit has influenced all the treatics that have been negotiated with them. Twenty years of his in Kebraska, from its infancy as a colony to its adolescenos as State, has lifled him with intensely embitiered detestation of the vile traits displayed by the American pioneers and settlers, their lack of honor, religion or gratitude.

"Of course," continued he, "I am identified with the woal of the white race; with its progress, its civilization, its enrichment. I cannot wish that the savages might wreak their vengeance on my kind, but I cannot all he beginning of the intercourse of Egistimen with their wrongs. It is commonplace to say that from the physical paintal but irresistants sympathy with their wrongs. It is commonplace to say that from the beginning of the intercourse of Egistimen with them to the present time there has only been made a record of cruelty, infamy, occord and avarice. But the trath is not a whit less dreadful, slihough its impressiveness has been dulled by reteration to selfish cars. Contrasted with the Indians of British America, whose turisage was imagurated by the Freach, what are our thousands of wards? It is a shameful crime to pinnier an orphaned child. What is it to wrong these impic children of nature, orphaned by cheat and dishoner of that protecting care which our government in deed the from the beginning. Even the results of spanish ensiavement and subsequent the Sioux were n

of the written, which have been in contravention of both the written and the spoken ireaty."

"Was the negotiation of last autumn another attempt to cheat the Indian?"

"Undoubtedly. The Indians were purposely pited beforehand, so that their demands might be as exorbitant as possible. The Indians Ring was preparing a dish for its capacious maw. I have been astounded by the farreaching power of that cabal. I have no doubt that the survey was part of the same scheme, and that further, if the purchase should have been made by government, the Delanos, Belknaps, Robesons and Babcocks, and all their friends, would have been made by government, the Delanos, Belknaps, Robesons and Babcocks, and all their friends, would have heat the choice claims in the gold region through the plant agency of the geologist, Mr. Jenney. A more claborate PROGRAMS OF WHEVER.

and sweeping fraud was never made. The rush of the interes spoiled the land speciation, and the presence of some honesty in the Sioux negotiating commission, together with public opinion, defeated the treaty."

"There is no doubt about that."

"Justly angered by long experience of government duplicity, there are some bold and indomitable chiefs who have kept alogifrom the agencies, where scanify rations are dealt only to a not an indicated race like fodder to cattle, and have seized upon vengeance as chance favored their thirsty passions. They fight ard kill as savages. Their stealthy attacks and horrible tortures are a part of their astional religion. They could bear the inter themselves without wincing, as I have seen them at their sun dances. They are not to be blamed for this savagery, stuce the higher race which is constantly edging them toward extinction has made no practical efforts to civilize them. Once provoked, their enmity is exhibited in aircetties peculiar to their blood, their radiition, their religion. Those which have given the just provocation have the result on their own head. And if in the struggle, which must soon cansue, the Sioux are beaten by

cause is unjust."
"I believe you."
"But it is not so certain that they will be overcome. Their armament is magnificent. Two-thirds of them have repeating rifles and abundance of amunition."
"Their method of fighting, however, gives the advantage to the troops, now that the latter are used to Indian antics?"
"Yes, where the Indians are not overwhelmingly numerous."

"The steady life of dismounted troops is greatly superior in its execution to that of savages mounted on horseback?"

"But if they can surround a smaller body they surely will annihilate it. The Fort Phil Kearney massacre, in which the brave Fetterman fell, illustrates their prowess. They led a purseing party of eighty soldiers into the very arms of their reserve bands and then enclosed them so that no soul escaped to tell the tale."

The editor drew examples in which army officers, in his opinion, have been guilty of cruelty just as savage as that sometimes committed by the Sioux, one of which was the massacre at Fort Lyons, ordered by Chivington. In his opinion the prospect of a fight with the wild bands this summer, was small. Many expeditions had gone after them in previous years with sanguinary anticipations, had marched all over the country where their camps are supposed to exist and returned in the autumn without a fight. Yet the increased strength of the heatile hody and the excellence of their arms might inspire them with greater than their usual boidness, while the invasion of the Black Rills by miners and the shameful treatment of their friends at the agencies might lend them desperation. A bitter, final struggle may occur.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE ARLINGTONS DEFEAT THE OLYMPICS AT PATERSON-GAMES ELSEWHERE-NOTES.

The Arlingtons, of this city, visited Paterson, N. J., yesterday, to engage in the first game of a series with the well-known Olympic Club, of that place. The visitors were short the services of their catcher, left and centre fielders, Sage, Gedney and Walsh, and their places had to be filed by substitutes. The Arlingtons obtained a lead at the start, which made the game look home dub railed in the seventh inning suffi-ciently to make the contest a most interesting one from that time to the close. After the second inning the fielding on both sides was quite good, and the batting was made noteworthy by a three-base right field being especially praiseworthy. J. Tracey, Buchanan and Isherwood also did well in their positions. Of the Olympic it can be said that they need a pitcher who has more command of the ball than their present one and that their general fielding was good. McCracken, Dolan and John Mulion did the best playing for their side. The Arlingtons should be con-

The following is the scor				ARL	ING	TON	90		
Players. R.1B.PO.A.	E	F	laye	T2.	R	IB.	PO	4.	B.
Dolan, s.'s 1 1 1 6	2	Fal	lon,	p	. 3	2	1	2	2
Titus, r. f 1 0 1 1	0	Rys	an, l		. 2	1	1	2	1
St. Law. 3d b 1 0 3 2	3		blin.	24	5 2	2	8	4	1
J. M'll'n, 1stb 1 1 10 0	1	Is'r	w'd.	1st	b 1	0	10	0	1
Lilles, c 0 1 2 0	2	P.T	THE	y.c.	10	0	2	0	14
McC'kop. 10 1 3 0	1		han						3
Mullen, 2d b 2 2 2 1	0	J. T	race	y. s.	8 1	1	3	2	1
Walters, p 1 1 3 1	2	Bar	ton.	£18	. 0	1	0	0	2
Kelly, a.f., 1 2 2 0	1		Ssel.						5
A WEST AND				MIS					
Totals 8 9 27 11	12	T	otals		.10	10	27	12	20
		rgs.						300	
Clubs. 1st 2d	34	4th.	5UL	6th	700	. 84	A S	AL	
Olympic 0 3	0	0		0	4	No.		0-	. 8
Arlington 3 3	0	80	0	1	0		988	2_	10
Runs earned-Nose.	5.50	130	132	200	100			0000	100

Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Quilty, of the Alaska club. In Hartford the Hartfords beat the Bo

the following score shows:-Hartford...... 0 0 0 7 1 1 3 0 0-1 Boston...... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-In Chicago, much to the surprise of the betting men who were wagering 100 to 40 on the home club, the St Louis won a victory from the Chicagos by the following

ELIZABITH, May 10, 1876.

At a game of base ball between the Resolutes are Stars, of Syracuse, here to-day the former won by a score of 5 to 1.

The Bostons and Mutuals play on the Union Grounds this afternoon. It is said that Lanken, the pitcher of the Brooklyn (professional) club, will pitch for the Mu-

The Arlingtons will spend the 14th and 15th of June in Providence, R. L., where they will play the Brown University and Rhode Island clubs. On Wednesday next they will play the Stars, of Newark, at Newark. To day the Alaskas, of this city, will play the Hudsons, at the Capitoline Grounds, and on Monday they will play the Keystones, at the same place.

Manager Cammeyer, of the Mutual Club, has been very desirous of securing the services of Messra. Fallon and Sage, of the Arlingtons, to pitch and catch for his nine in its game with the Bostons to-day, and sent several requests to that effect to the Arlingtons, however, decined to loan the players mentioned a single day, for the reason that if Messra. Fallon and Sage took part in a game with a professional nine they would be debarred from playing in any amateur contest during the remainder of the season. This was a sensible reply to make, but it has so enraged Cammeyer that he mays he will not allow the Arlingtons to play on the Union Grounds during the rest of the season. Cammeyer is cutting his own note off to spitch his face.

The Chathams, of New York, played the Keystones, of New York, on the grounds of Hoboken, N. J., yesierday, and defeated them by the score of 20 to 5.

AQUATIC.

Boston, May 19, 1876.

The race which comes off to morrow forenoon over the Charles River course (three miles), in four-oared gunwale boats, between the Faulkner-Regan and City Point crews, excites great interest, and it is claimed the time will be the best ever made over the course in a similar race. The former crew are the favorites in the betting.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR SCULLING RACE

JAMES O'NEIL'S CHALLENGE TO GEORGE ENGEL HARDT.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-George Engelbardt promised on two separate occa-sions to meet me and sign articles of agreement for a sculling race in July, distance one mile and a balf and sculling race in July, distance one mile and a nail and return, for \$1,000 a side. On each occasion I have been ready with my money, but Mr. Engelhardt has failed to meet me. In view of there facts, I should like him to expressly state if he means to row, and, if so, to name place and date to arrange preliminaries without any further delay. Respectfully yours,

JAMES O'NEIL.

EFFECTS OF A SPREE.

An inquest was yesterday held in the case of George An inquest was perceively here in the case of George
T. Cannon, aims Callahan, who died of injuries at
Bellevue Hospital. He had been en a spree, in which
he received the injuries, but could not say how. The
jury found that death was the regult of a recture
ceived in some manner to them unknown. PARIS LOCOMOTION.

THE TRAMWAY SYSTEM—RAPID TRANSIT AND CHEAP FARES.

In 1865 M. Loubst, a Frenchman, who had resided for many years in the United States, laid down the first tramways introduced in Paris. They consisted of two lines, one running from the Place de la Concorde to Boulogne and Versailles and the other from Rueil to Port Marly. They were known

te points.

2 From the Louvre to Sèvres and the interm

3. From the Louvre to Vincennes and the intermedi-

3. From the Louve to Vincennes and the intermediate points.
4. From the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile to La Villette and the intermediate points.
5. From La Villette to the Place du Trône and the intermediate points.
THE NORTHERN TRANMATA.
Tramways du Nord—La Compagnie des Chemins de Fer Parisiens transports passengers from:—
1. The Place de l'Étoile to Suronnes and the intermediate points.

mediate points.

2. From the Church of St. Augustin to Levallots
Peret, the Parc de Neuilly and the intermediate sta-

Peret, the Parc de Neuilly and the intermediate stations.

3. From the Place Moucey to Amières and the intermediate stations.

The Southern Tranways.

Tramways du Sud conveys passengers:—

1. From the Church of St. Germain des Près to Montrouge, Castillon and the intermediate points (left bank of the Seine).

2. From the Place de Pétoile (right bank of the Seine) to the Montparnasse Railway station. The line is still unimished.

The Paris AND Versallles Tranway Company.

This company conveys passengers from Paris to Versailles by Sèvres, Chaville and Virollay.

DETAIL OF SERVICES.

Thirteenth service of the Compagnie Générale des Omnibus, and first of its tramway lines—From the Louve to St. Cloud. Length of the line, 10,057 metres. Correspondence in the week without increase of fare for passengers coming from the fortifications and with a supplemental fare of 2 cents only in the week for those coming from Passy:—

1. Point de la Alma with the line A. D.

2. Place de la Concorde with the lines Æ, E, C.

3. Louvre with the line V and the tramway of Vincennes.

The correspondence with the line of Vincennes is

3. Louvre with the line V and the tramway of Vincennes.

The correspondence with the line of Vincennes is available only as far as the fortifications. On sundays and Thursdays there is a special service for the convenience of persons roturning from the theatres.

Faras.—From St. Cloud, eleven P. M., week, 17 cents; Sundays and fete days, 20 cents.

Fourteenth service (committed) and Second (tramways) from the Louvre to Sèvres. Length of the line 7 miles. Correspondences (week).

1. Pont de l'Alima with the line A. D.

2. Place de la Concorde with the lines A. F. A. O.

The correspondence with the lines above indicated is only accorded in consideration of a supplemental fare of 3 cents on the Thursdays, Sundays and fete days.

Special service for the theatres. Fare 20 cents. Departure from Sèvres, 10:40 P. M.; from the Louvre, 12:20 P. M.

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3125	Phony 1	W
80	ou Sou S	Week 1
	Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Days
	- La 50000 Ordinary Fravellers	Sweet
	Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers.	lays
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	TRANSVATE FROM THE LOUVER TO SEVERE. From the Place de la Concorde	
	To the old Barrière o To Point du Jour (F thom). To Billancourt. To Billancourt. To Billancourt. To Billancourt. To Sevres.	

our (Fortifica- orio de Ville rière of Passy our (Fortifica-			
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NAN 200 40 40 4	day	sengers.	
	171	Soldiers and Non-Com-	
	dun's	missioned Officers.	
*** ##* *# ## 4	174	Ordinary Pas-	Sun
nen 220 p5 22	del	sengers.	
	12	Soldiers and Non-Com-	3.0
	13	missioned	
Fifteenth Omnibus and This	gth c	ramway line, fr	om les.

1. Louvre, with the Tramway Louvre, St. Cloud and the Line V.
2. Rue Lobau, with the Lines O. T.
3. Place de la Bastille, with the lines E. F, P, R, S, Z, A, H.
4. Place du Trone, with the lines A, E and the Tramway Trone la Villette.

Interior and Platform. Imperial. Cents. Cents. From the Louvre to the fortifications. 6 From the fortifications to Vincennes.

From the Louvre to Vincentes......

rage, 58 per trip; on the Ligne on Front, whose pursengers, or 9,253 per day, 650 per vehicle or 35 per trip.

Of the 3,755,797 passengers on the Ligne de l'Etoile 2,624,634 occupied places in the interior and 1,730,863 travelled outside. Of the 415,502 passengers on the Ligne du Trone 234,222 rode maide and 161,230 outside. About 640,609 passengers on the Ligne de l'Etoile and 100,735 on the Ligne du Trone availed themselves of the tickets of correspondince.

The average receipts per passenger was about 3% cents on the Ligne de l'Etoile and about 3 30-100 on the Ligne du Trone.

The average receipts realized by each kilometer, or

five-eighths of a mile, was 35 cents on the Ligne de PEtoile, and 24 cents and 3 milison the Ligne du Trêne. These statistics do not comprise the three tramway lines—from the Louvre to St. Cloud, from the Louvre to Sevres and from the Louvre to Yincennes—which at the time were not in operation.

CHEMINS DE PER PARISIENS

This is a distinct company from that of the company entitling itself "Company from that of the company and also from "The Companie Generale des Omnibua."

First line running from the Place de l'Etoile to Luresne. Length of the line 44 miles.—

FARES.

Interior. Platform.

m the Porte Maillot to the Place de

From Courbevoie to the Place de l'Etoile.. 12 om the Porte Maillot to the Place de

From Asnières to Clichy or vice versa. 2 1
From Clichy to the Porte Clichy or vice versa. 2 1
From the Porte Clichy to the Place Moncey or vice versa. 4 2
From Asnières to the Porte Clichy or vice versa. 4 2
From Asnières to the Place Moncey or vice versa. 10
From Clichy to the Place Moncey or vice versa. 10
From Clichy to the Place Moncey or vice versa. 6 3
WITH CORRESPONDENCE POR THE LINE Q AND THE TRAMWAY ETOILE LA VILLETTE. Interior, Cents.
From Asnières to the Place Moncey . 10
From Clichy to the Place Moncey . 10

From Asnières to the Place Moncey... 10 8
From Clichy to the Place Moncey.... 8 6
From the Porte Clichy to the Place Moncey..... 6
Passengers provided with correspondence tickets from the line G and from the tramway of the Compagnie Générale des Omnibus (Etoile la Villette) are entitled to gratuitous conveyance as far as the Porte de Clichy

Réseau de Sud (southern network).

First line (in operation):—From St. Germain des Pres (Paris Rivegauche) to Montrouge and Chatillon; length of the line, 4½ miles.

Fares—Interior and platform, 6 cents; imperiale, 3 cents; imperiale, with correspondence, 6 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

1. From St. Germain des Pres with the lines B, O, V A D.

V. A. D.

2. Place de l'Enfer with the lines A. G.

The carriages of this line stop temporarily at the fortifications.

Second line (in construction), from the Place de l'Etoile to the Gare Montparnasse. Length of the line, The correspondences of this line have not as yet been

The correspondences of this line have not as yet been arranged.

Pares—Interior and platform, 6 cents; imperiale, 3 cents; do, with correspondence, 6 cents.

Unfinished and projected—Third line, length 2% finites; tourth line, length 2% miles; fifth line, length 6% miles; seventh line, length 3% miles; seventh line, length 3% miles; ninth line, length 2% miles; eighth line, length 5% miles. Total, 38% miles.

Head of the line—Sovres, Chaville, Viroflay (stations); Versailles (head of the line).

Departures from Paris every half hour, from nine in the morning to eight in the evening.

Departures from Versailles every hour, from eight in the morning to seven in the evening.

PARES. PARIS.

"FRANK FORRESTER."

The Newark Herbert Association, specially organter," inished its mission yesterday. The members, together with several hundred other citizens, took part in formally unveiling the newly erected tombcribed in strict accordance with the wishes of the ed, expressed shortly before he shot himself in Stevens House, in this city, on May 17, 1858. The

"FRANK FURRESTER." By the Newark Herbert Association by the Newark Herbert Association
May 19, 1876.
WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT,
of England
Aged 51 years.
"Infeligissings 22

The association marched from Dr. Smith'a, on Broad street, to the cemetery. At the grave President George B. Halsted introduced Rev. Henry Beers Sherman, an Episcopal clergyman, who recited a portion of the burns service. Mr. Halsted then delivered an address. After this Judge Ricord read Herbert's last felter to the press. Mr. Henry Hill then read a poem and Mr. Halsted closed the proceedings by thanking those present for the respect they had shown the memory of a great man. Herbert was twenty-six years a resident of Newark, but nover became a citizen of this country.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

A special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Public Parks was held yesterday afternoon.

An application from some property owners to have a new sewer laid in 144th street was referred to the Com-

Henry W. Stuckle notified the department that a

Henry W. Stuckie notified the department that a statue of General Lafayette has been presented by the French government to the city and is now here. The French government to the city and is now here. The French residents are to supply the pedestal and the department will lay the foundation, if the statue be deemed of sufficient artistic value to merit a place in Central Park.

Washington's statue in Union square will be decorated from Decoration Day until July 4 by Post 97 of the Grand Army of the Republic, commanded by John II. Brady. A tooth will be erected near by to receive subscriptions for this object.

Comptroller Green has stated as the reason for not paying the laborers that the expenses for cleaning the lakes in Central Park were charged to the construction fund, whereas they should have been charged to the maintenance fund. The Board holds, on the other hand, that the materials taken from such lakes, being used for filling up other parts of the Park and making other improvements, the expense is correctly charged to the construction fund

FALSE PRETENCES.

Seymour, alias Dr. L. D. Payton, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Adams and Thompson, of the Central Office, on a tolegram from A. C. Richards, Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C., saying that they hold a United States Commissioner's warrant charging him with false presences in obtaining jewelry on a bogus check. The jewelry was recovered.

SUICIDE BY ARSENIC.

Charles Blauvelt, aged thirty-four, of No. 318 Rivington street, committed suicide by taking arsenic Thursday morning. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died two hours after being admitted.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of Herbert Owens, aged seven years, of No. See West Fifteth street, was found in the water at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, North River. He has been missing since the 16th tank. Coroner Crozer will hold

Yesterday evening the body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Twentieth street, East River. It had probably been m the water several months, as it was much decomposed.

A Crowded Attendance at All the Buildings Yesterday.

VANDALISM IN MEMORIAL HALL.

Paintings and Statuary Wilfully Damaged.

The Austrian Section Partially Closed.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.

We have had a clear day at last. The elements have designed to smile upon the great Exhibition, and the re-sult has been a crowded attendance all day. All the buildings were full of sight-seers, but the main buildings and the art gilleries, as usual, re-ceived the lion's share of attention, which goes to prove, I think, that we Americans have a greater fondness for art than we get credit for. One of the great attractions of a day at the Exhibition are of the great attractions of a day at the Exhibiten are the Gilmore concerts, which are given morning and alternoon. After walking over a portion of the scores of miles necessary to see one of the great buildings—there are thirty-seven miles of passage ways in the main building. I believe—there is nothing more retreshing than to sit down with the thousands of others and listen to the beautiful more of the board. But you will be write to beautiful music of the band. But you will be wise it you bring your own camp stool, for the music is becoming such an attraction that the stationary seats are always full unless you go early. The authorities are arranging for a series of continuous concerts to last nearly all day. There will be organ "recetals" in the early morning, then Gilmore's band, then the pianofortes will be given.

then Gilmore's band, then the planofortes will be given a chance—Pattison and others to play—then the organs again, and then Gilmore's afternoon concert.

VANDALS AT THE EXHIBITION.

It is almost incredible that there should be found in a civilized community persons malicious enough to wantonly injure and destroy the beautiful objects of the Exhibition. It is, nevertheless, true that costly and rare articles have already been irreparably injured, and that not by the stupid gawks and thick-witted boors who poke at everything with their umbreilas or paw them with dirty fingers, but by Vandais savage paw them with dirty ingers, out by vandans savage enough to designedly injure the loveliest works in the fair. The art galieries offer an inviting field for these wretches, and many choice pictures and marbies have suffered at their hands. The foreign Commissioners suffered at their hands. The foreign Commissioners complain that their canvasses have been scratched and broken, and their statuary chipped and daubed to an alarming extent. Visitors to the Momorial Hall to-day were surprised to find the doors of the Austrian section closed and guarded. Inquiry at official sourges elicited the information that the Austrian Commission had found several pictures cut and scratched, and they had promptly resolved to creet barriers against the mob more solved to erect barriers against the mob more formidable than the slight rail which now encircles to all—the good and the bad alike, the art worshippers and the Vandals who would deface it. The Austrian and the Vandals who would delace it. The Austrian section contains what is, perhaps, the grandest picture in the entire collection, Hans Markast's masterpiece of "Venice Worshipping Catherine Cornaro," and her Commissioners have done wisely in taking measures to prevent the possible injury of even this treasure. As I said before, other jury of even this treasure. As I said before, other foreign representatives make the same complaint and threaten to take the same summary steps unless better protection is afforded their charges by the Centennial authorities. The Board of Finance has a force of 1,000 men, called the "Centennial guards," whose office it is to police the buildings and grounds. They should duties more vigilantly, or, if their number is not large enough, to make the needed increase in the force. I saw one brute collared and ejected from Memorial Hall this morning for using the blade of his penknife mired; but I saw several others who were not ejected, but who ought to have been kicked ignominiously.

A large iron safe, made by Marvin & Co., of New A large from sate, made by Marvin & Co., of New York, known as the "Centennial sate," is now on exhibition in Memorial Hall, and is designed to contain memorial articles. It will be locked up on the 31st of next December, and not opened for a painted on the outer doors, and a portrait of Washington, supported by the Union flag and the pince tree shilling, forms the contral pictures in the cornice. The safe is to contain albums of the photographs and autographs of the leading Centennial Officers, Governors of States, and other prominent menatograph books called the United States Centennial Album, a silver inkstand lined with gold and two pens used in recording the names in the books. One of the pens was presented by Henry W. Longfellow. One aloum is larger than the others, and whoever records his name therein is entitled to the space below his name, so that when they are opened in 1976 the direct lineal descendant of the signer can record his name below that of his ancestor. There is also in the safe an album to receive the autographs of foreign ministers and visitors. A Presidential album to contain the photographs and signatures of other presidents of the United States from 1876 to 1976; an album to contain the photographs and signatures of the Bresidents of the Supreme Court, Cabinet officers, President of the Senate or President protem. and Speaker of the House; also every twolve years the six oldest Senators and six oldest Representatives in service. These albums will be deposited in a glass case and opened when necessary. The safe will also contain ten month's publication of the monthly United States Centennial Welcome, published and odiged by Mrs. Charles F. Derben, of New York, to whom is due the credit of the enterprise. When the memorial articles are to be deposited in the safe President Grant is expected to place away the large album. General Hawie will place away one; Vice President Oregues Cleveland, originator of the Centennial Exhibition, will deposit one; Alfred T. Goshorn will place another; John Sartain, Superintendent of the Pine Art Department, will place one, and Vice President Ferry the other. Hon James Gopsill will deposit one; Alfred T. Goshorn will place another; John Sartain, Superintendent of the Pine Art Department, will p painted on the outer doors, and a portrait of tree shilling, forms the central pictures in the cor

After the meeting of the United States Centennial Commission to-day Mr. French, of the Committee on Transportation, reported that ample preparations had been made for the railway passengers to come to the city, and that after arrival they could reace the enciosure within a few minutes. So far as could be ascertained the policy of the railroads is opposed to further reduction of fares beyond that established, of one-fourth, which was regretted, for it is believed that a great number of people will be prevented from visiting the Exhibition. At the same time attention is called to the fact that those who attend political conventions and like gatherings, not representing the industrial classes have a reduction of one-half. On conversing with the railroad authorities they said that it the fares should be reduced they would be obliged to increase their rolling stock, which would be needed only for a few mouths, and unless it could be shown them that they would in the end make more money they would not be likely to change their policy. In regard to accommodations the city steam cars are to run from six central points so often as necessary, and these, with the ordinary attrect cars, could deliver 20,600 people an hour. Mr. French added, verbally, that the railroads were now considering the plan of running frequent excursion.

trains from New York and distant cities, and their decision will soon be announced.

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Mr. Prosser reported from the Committee on Public Comfort and like matters that the admission fee should be reduced for children between twelve and four years to twenty-five cents, and for younger ones it should be free; also that restaurants should post their bills of fare in conspicuous piaces, with prices attached, which should be fixed by the commission; also that information should be given by means of placards outside the grounds in regard to railroad routes; also that the grounds should be opened at eight A. M. and close at six P. M.; also that notices should be placed at right angles in all the buildings directing to rooms of retirement; also that additional seats should be provided for the people in different places.

Mr. Durfur thought the commission had no right te fix the prices of articles to be sold and that competition would regulate the matter, provided the prices were posted.

The report was recommitted for jurther labors.

in the main building for visitors, and that alterward they be deposited in Memorial Hall.

Mr. Donelson made an attack on the narrow gauge railroad running through the grounds, for the reason that the cars run so fast that the lives of people are in danger. One person already had been hurt, while the long fences and platforms obstruct travel and produce great inconvenience. When we have 200,000 visitors, as we are likely to have on Sunday [Mr. Lowrey.—Oh, no!], these cars will be terribly in the way.

Mr. Loring—These cars are an unmitigated nuisance and I insist that the lences shall be removed, that horse power be substituted for steam and that such a rate of speed be adopted as will permit people to get on or off where they please. Other members spoke with equal condennation, making the points that people are thrown out of the line of travel by the serious obstructions, and by the danger to human life.

Mr. Cleveland rose to a personal explanation on account of being attacked in a Philadelphia paper, which charged him as an enemy to the Exposition, which he declared to be faise in every particular, and he sand he had done what he could outside and inside the loom-mission to forward the enterprise, and thus at a time when leaders were discouraged; that New Jersey had contributed \$100, never expecting a cent in return; that he had not goot the commission one cent, not having even accepted the passes sen him, and that he was not a pauper living on the charity of Philadelphia.

That abuse known as terminal charges is likely soon

and that he was not a pauper living on the charity of Philadelphia.

That abuse known as terminal charges is likely soon to come before the commission for investigation, THE PIENCH BOARD OF JUGGES.

Director General Goshorn this morning formally received the French Board of Judges, whose credentials were submitted by M. Roulleaux Dugage, socretary of and Stelegate from the "Superior Committee and Engineer of the French section of the International Exhibition." They are as follows:—M. Simonin for the mining and metallurgy department; M. Ruhleman, chemical department; M. Charge, exemics and pottery; Marquis de Rochambeau, furniture; M. Chatei, sitk and sitk fabric; Deitz Modin, clothing and jewelr; M. Guiet, carriages and accessories; M. Fouret, education, &c.; M. Levasseur, scientific and philosophical.

M. Saintain, sculpture; M. Periere, machines and tools; M. Martell, agriculture; M. Lavomre, alternating; M. Rene Millet, secretary of the Board, and Comte A. do Diesback, assistant secretary.

A marked feature of the July days of the Exhibition will be a musical contest between the different bands of the country. The contestants will be divided into three classes. Prizes will be offered for the successful competitor in each of the three classes. The classes are as follows:—First, full military band of reed and brass instruments alone, not less than twenty-four performers; third, Brass bands composed wholly of professional musicians, or of professional and amateur and mixed, or of amateurs alone, on the less than twenty-four performers third, Brass bands composed wholly of professional musicians, or of professional and amateur and mixed, or of amateurs alone, of not less than twenty-four performers third, Brass bands composed wholly of professional musicians, or of professional and amateur and mixed, or of amateurs alone, of his professional and amateur and mixed, or of amateurs alone, of his hand with the prizes, will be governed by the taste and judgment shown in selecting the music as well as by the manner of

Mr. Biddie has not yet signified his acceptance of the position of solicitor, conferred upon him by the Commission on Tuesday last. It is understood he will de-

PORTO RICO COMMISSIONERS.

ere have just arrived from Havana in this city four Centennial Commissioners from the colony of Porte Rico. They are Señor Don Francisco Baston Corton, Mayor of San Juan and President of the commission, Señor Ben Dr. Francisco Dauso, Señor Don Cenar de Guillermine and Señor Bon Manuel Lopez Boyo. A portion of the party are residing at the Spanish Hotel, is East Fourth street, and all will leave this city on Monday for Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN AND THE CENTENNIAL

A meeting of prominent citizens was held on Thurs purpose of assisting the Twenty-third regiment to ge to the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July next. The regiment has already raised \$10,000, but about \$3,000 more is required. A com-mittee was appointed at the meeting to collect sub-scriptions, and \$1,000 was collected on the spot.

CENTENNIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Post Office Department has given to a few of the larger post offices the privilege of selling the Centennial stamped envelopes. Postmaster James will have a supply for sale by Wednesday or Thursday next.

THE FLOWER MISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-To THE ESTOR OF THE HERALD:—
I notice in your issue of the 17th a letter from a gentleman questioning whether the flowers and fruit distributed by our mission are actually received and retained by the patients in the various nospitals. I would state that we do not leave our flowers in any hospital where the ladies are not allowed to distribute them,

state that we do not leave our flowers in any hospital where the ladies are not allowed to distribute them, and that during the past six years, with a single exception, we have always found the nurses and authorities ready and anxious to furnish us every facility.

They often take great pains to provide cups and botten of water for the patients, that the flowers may be kept fresh as long as possible, and seem almost as interested in having us pay frequent visits as the patients themselves. As Monday was the first day of our Flower Mission this season the institution of which the writer spoke had probably not yet been visited, but if he would be kind enough to send its name to our fooms. No. 230 Fourth avenue, we will see that the flowers reach its patients, who certainly seem to need some outside brightness.

FLOWER MISSION.

No. 230 Fourth Avenue, Thufsday, May 18.

THE JERSEY CITY FORGERY.

John Kennedy was brought before Justice Keese in John Acanesy was a second to charge of forging the signature of Michael Lawless to a check for \$150 on the Second National Bank. William Macauley, who, it is alleged, drew the forgod check, was arrested in Hoboken by Detective Clos on information given by Lawless. Keenedy said he was a copyist for Lawless. Kennedy said he was a copyist for lawyers in New York, and that he met a man who asked him to bring the check to Jersey City. He could give no further information, he said. Macauley, when brought into court, contradicted Kennedy in every particular. Lawless tostified that Macauley had been his confidential clerk and had charge of his books. Kennedy admitted that he had obtained money on other checks with the signature of Lawless. Both Kennedy and Macauley were committed for trial.

SCANNELL AGAIN IN COURT.

John Scannell, who was acquitted of the charge of murdering Tom Donohoe on the ground of insanity, and was subsequently discharged from the lanatic asystem by the finding of a medical commission that he was not insane, made his first public appearance since his roleane (yesterday) in the Supreme Court, whither he was subpremated as a witness in the case of William K. Peyton, a Bowery dry goods merchant, against James K. Smith, a horse dealer. Scannell entered court eccompanied by Mr. Peter Mitchell, the counsel for the defence. He was dressed in the latest fashion. He took a seat inside the bar inclosure and remained through the proceedings with an air of the utmost unconcern, apparently not regarding the scrutinizing glances throws at him from every part of the court room. When the case was concluded he walked out, jumped into a coupf and was driven up town.

THE PRISON INVESTIGATION.

The commission appointed by the Legislature to investigate the alleged abuses in the management of the State prisons of the State will commence its inbors at Sing Sing Prison on Tuesday, the 6th prox. Communications calculated to throw any light upon the subject of inquiry may be addressed to Mr. Sinclair Tousey, chairman, New York.